	Case 1:05-cv-00036	Document 23	Filed 01/25/2006	Page 1 of 4 FILED Clerk
1	ERIC S. SMITH SMITH & WILLIAMS Attorneys at Law P.O. Box 5133 Saipan MP 96950 Tel: 233-3334 Fax: 233-3336		District Court JAN 2 5 2006 For The Northern Mariana Islands By (Deputy Clerk)	
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5	Attorneys for Plaintiff			
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8	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
9	FOR THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS			
10	ANGELO M. LABORCE		Civil Action	on No. 05-0036
11	Plaintiff,	,		
12	v.		RESPONSE TO MOTION TO DISMISS OR IN ALTERNATIVE FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT	
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14	S-WON INC., P&S, INC. KYUN KIM, JOHN GER		Date: February 9,	2006
15	PANGELINAN, DANIEL MUNA QUITUGUA, DARREL MUNA QUITUGUA and JOE CRISOSTOMO,		Time: 9:00 a.m. Judge: Alex R. Munson	
16				
17	Defendants.			
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19	DESENDANT DADDEL 10			
20	DEFENDANT DARREL'S GROUNDS FOR DISMISSAL			
21	Plaintiff, ANGELO M. LABORCE, by and through his counsel, Smith & Williams,			
22	responds to the Motion to Dismiss or in Alternative for Summary Judgment filed by			
23	Defendant Darrel M Quitagua (Defendant Darrel), and states:			
24	Defendant Darrel brings this motion under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule			
25	12(b)(6) stating his motion should be granted if Plaintiff cannot support his claim which			
26	would entitled him to relief. In support of his motion the Defendant Darrel correctly states			
27	that the Court must treat all well plead allegations in the Complaint as true. Based upon that			
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alone, as the Complaint states a cause of action for Assault and Battery and Intentional Inflection of Emotional Distress, Defendant Darrel's motion should be denied.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS OF COMPLAINT

The factual allegations of Paragraphs 40 through 46 of the Complaint state that on or about April 29, 2004, Defendant Darrel and others entered into a conspiracy to burglarize and steal money from the *Capitol Poker* and to harm anyone who interfered in the furtherance of that criminal conspiracy. That in furtherance of the conspiracy, one of the conspirators, Defendant John Pangelinan entered the premises of *Capitol Poker* with a gun, proceeded to rob the occupants of the establishment, used the gun in furtherance of the armed robbery during which time the Plaintiff was injured when Defendant John Pangelinan fired the gun into the cashier's door.

These factual allegations constituted a valid part of the claim against Defendant Darrel. Liability for the damages flow in from the assault and battery and emotional trauma inflicted on Plaintiff by Defendant John Pangelinan in furtherance of the criminal conspiracy of which Defendant Darrel was an active participant is the responsibility of all the defendant including Defendant Darrel.

Plaintiff seeks relief against Defendant Darrel for his gunshot injuries in an amount to be proven at trial. The allegations of fact in the Complaint support the relief requested because the shooting of the lock on the cashier's door which injured Plaintiff was in furtherance of the Defendants conspiracy to burglarize *Capitol Poker* and to commit a felony therein by robing the occupants of the business establishment by use of a deadly weapon.

The elements of an Assault and Battery in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are: the unlawful striking, beating, wounding or otherwise committing bodily harm to another, without the other persons consent. 6 CMC § 1202(a). A battery is any wilful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another. *Restatement of the law 2nd of Torts*, §16; People v. Duchon, 165 Cal. App. 2d 690, 332 P.2d 373 (1958).

Wounding a person by firing a gun is a battery in the CNMI. An assault is an unlawful attempt, to commit a violent injury on the person of another. 6 CMC § 1201(a); *Restatement of the Law 2nd of Torts*, §21; *People v. Egan*, 91 Cal. App. 44, 266 P. 581 (1928). See 5 Witkin, Summary of California Law, 10th Edition, Torts § 381 et seq.. Every battery includes an assault, and the defendant alleged to have committed an assault can be found liable for that assault even though the evidence shows an actual battery. *People v. Heise*, 217 C. 671, 20 P.2d 317 (1938). If the batter takes place in the performance of an unlawful act, the intent to injure is immaterial. The actor is answerable for all consequences that directly and materially result, though unintended. *Restatement of the law 2nd of Torts*, §16(1).

The elements of the cause of action for an Intentional Infliction of Emotion Distress requires a plaintiff to allege outrageous intentional or reckless conduct or unlawful acts of the defendants which as a proximate result cause fear and sever emotional distress to the Plaintiff all to Plaintiff's damage. 38 A.L.R. 4th 998. *Restatement of the Law 2nd of Torts*, *§46*.

The alleged facts of the Complaint give notice to Defendant Darrel of the relief sought and the facts under notice pleading in support of the grounds for relief.

The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 8 requires only that the complaint contain facts constituting a cause of action. *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 78 S.Ct. 99, 2 L.Ed. 2d 80 (1957); *Hanna v. Plumer*, 380 U.S. 460, 85 S.Ct. 1136, 14 L.Ed. 2d 8 (1965). The Complaint has a statement of jurisdictional grounds, a statement of the claim, and a demand for judgment. Rule 8(a) has been satisfied. *Bautista v. Los Angeles County*, 216 F.3d 837 (9th Cir. 2000).

DEFENDANT DARREL'S STATEMENT INTRODUCING ADDITIONAL FACTS

Seemingly, based upon Defendant Darrel moving papers, he believes that as he is incarcerated and may be indigent, that those allegations are grounds for dismissal. However,

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